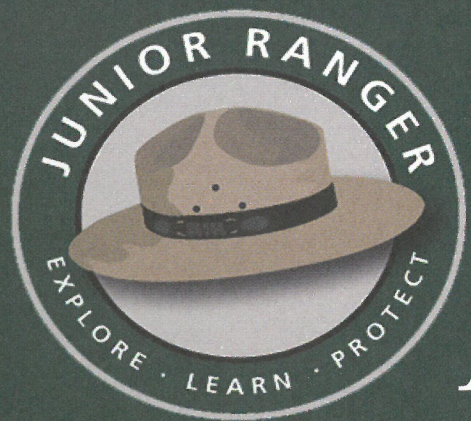


Be a Civil War Jr. Ranger!  
National Capital Region

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



# Commemorating the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the American Civil War 2011-2015



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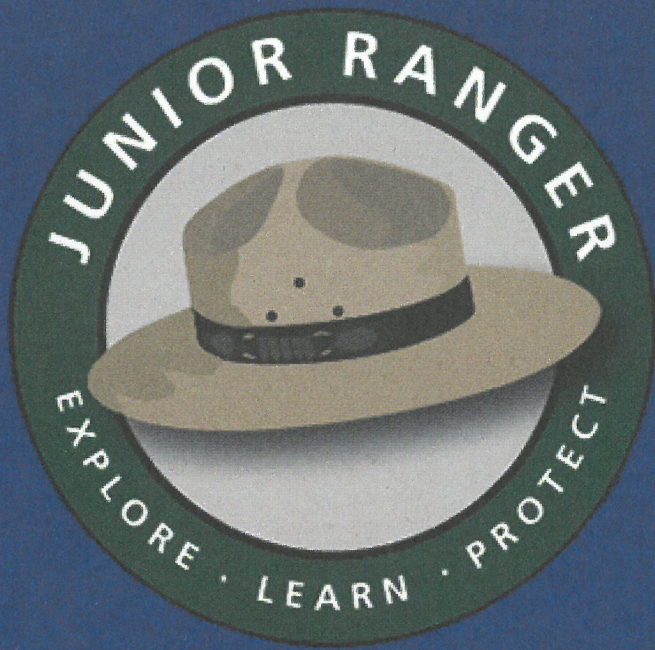
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DEPOSITORY ITEM



# What is a Junior Ranger?

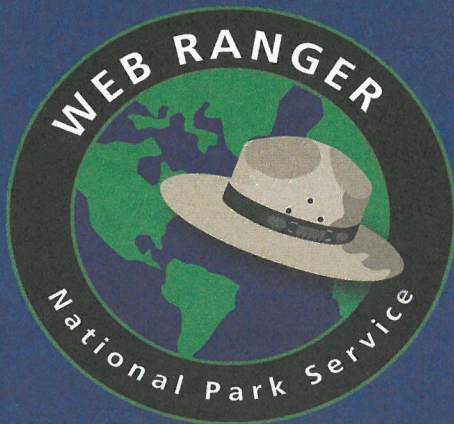


Explore  
Learn  
Protect

A Junior Ranger is someone who loves to visit national parks, works to keep them beautiful and safe for everyone, and is eager to learn more about our nation's history.



Fort Stevens day



Be sure to check out Junior Rangers online at: [www.nps.gov/webrangers](http://www.nps.gov/webrangers)



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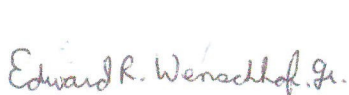


# Welcome Letter


Welcome Junior Ranger!

The National Park Service, National Capital Region welcomes you. We hope you enjoy your journey through Civil War history in and around our nation's capital. Among the many national parks in this region, you can trace the stories and lives of brave individuals fighting for freedom, of soldiers protecting the capital and the leadership of men and women pursuing their beliefs. Join us in protecting and preserving this rich history and park land on the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

The National Park Service Junior Ranger Program is a stepping stone for today's youth to learn more about their parks and shared history, while making a difference for years to come. Visit [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov) to learn more. We thank you for your interest in the National Park Service and encourage you to explore, learn and protect the parks in your own community.



Acting Superintendent  
Antietam National  
Battlefield



Superintendent  
Ford's Theatre  
National Historic Site



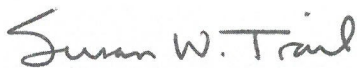
Superintendent  
George Washington  
Memorial Parkway



Superintendent  
Harpers Ferry  
National Historical Park



Superintendent  
Manassas National  
Battlefield Park



Superintendent  
Monocacy National  
Battlefield



Superintendent  
National Capital  
Parks – East



Acting Superintendent  
National Mall  
and Memorial Parks



NPS Liaison to the White House  
White House Visitor Center  
and President's Park

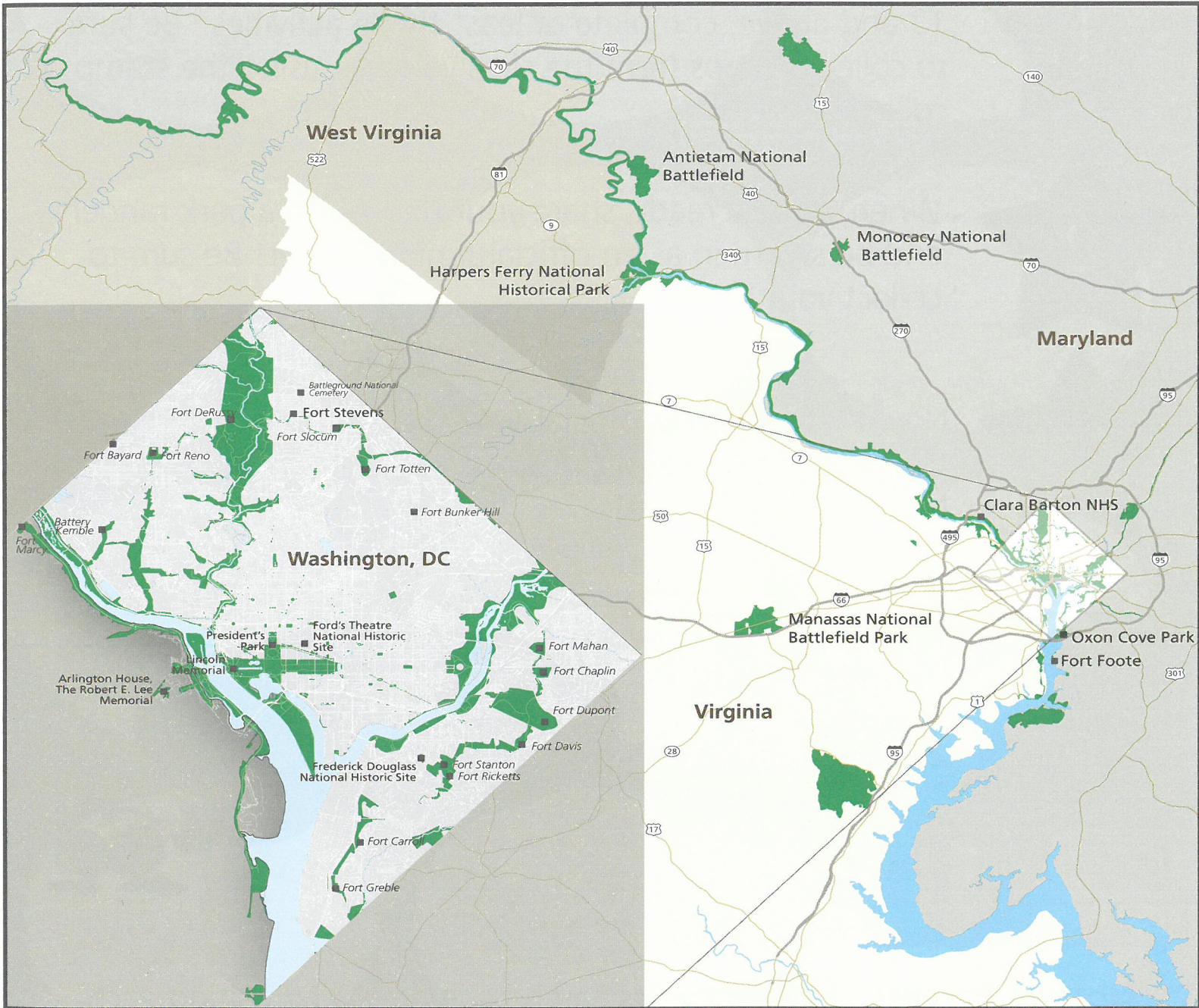


Superintendent  
Rock Creek Park



## Regional Map

Use the map below to plan your Civil War tour! All of the Civil War parks in this book are listed below. Ask a park ranger for help at any of these historic sites.





# Instructions

Becoming a Civil War 150<sup>th</sup> Junior Ranger is easy!  
Just follow these simple steps:



For ages 8-13, complete at least **two** activities. For ages 13 and above, complete at least **three** activities. Be sure to collect stamps from the sites you visit using the stamp collection page.



When you are ready, share your book with a park ranger and be sworn in as an official Junior Ranger! Be sure to collect your badge.



Now that you're an official Junior Ranger, make sure you tell your friends how cool it is and help represent the National Park Service!



Be sure to look for me  
throughout the book for fun  
facts and awesome  
trivia questions!

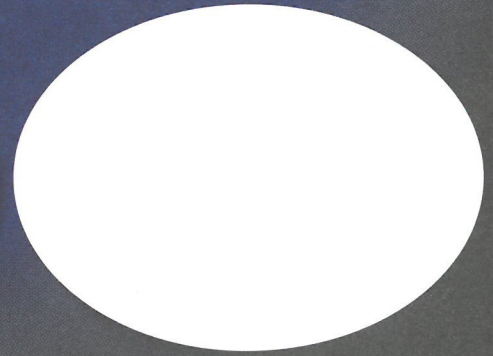
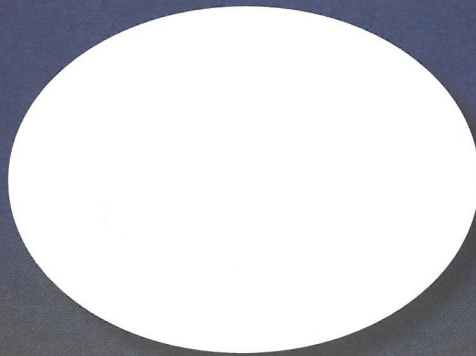
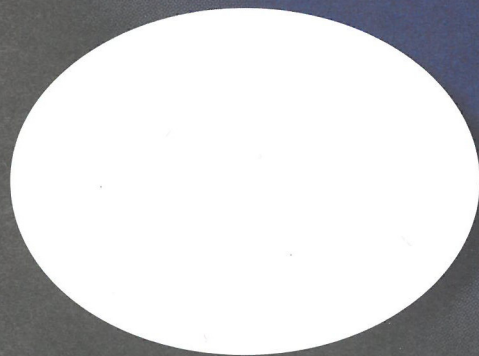
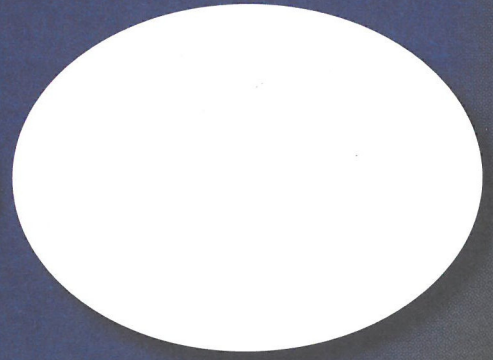
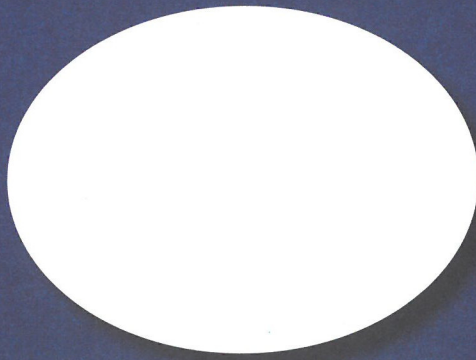
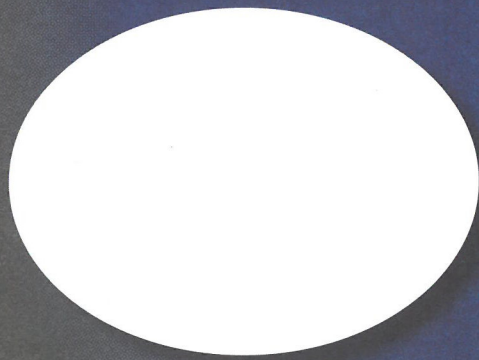
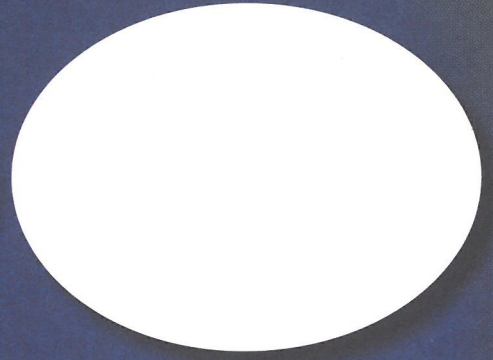
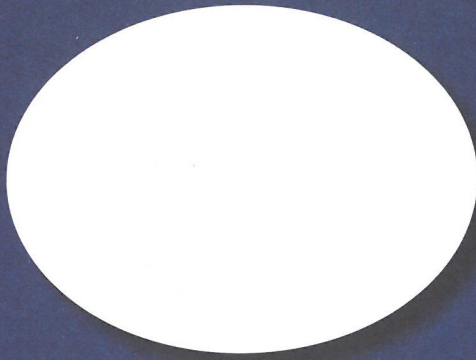
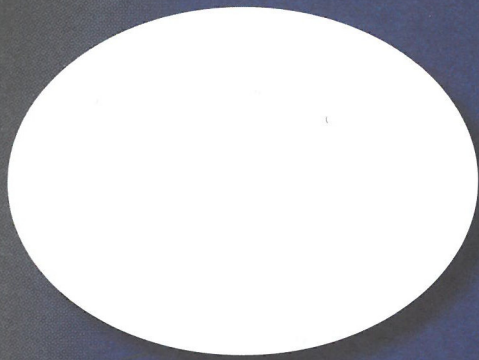
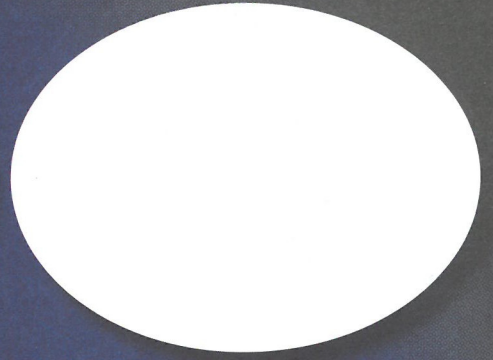
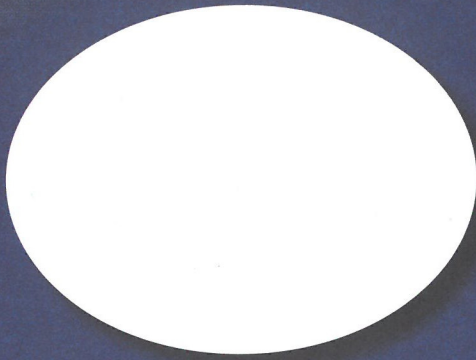
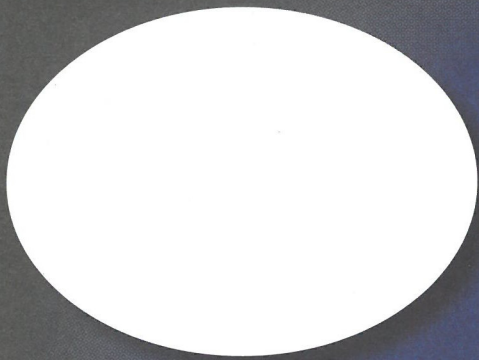


**Note to Parents:** Most activities can be completed by visiting each park's web address located on the bottom of the page.



# Stamp Collection

Use the circles below to collect stamps from the Civil War sites you visit.





# Activities

**Unscramble these words, then look for them in the Word Find below!**

*Having trouble unscrambling the words? Check the answer key on page 24.*

1. eeilsecsniutqnnna

\_\_\_\_\_

2. nionu

\_\_\_\_\_

3. eforccenayd

\_\_\_\_\_

4. uomnmtne

\_\_\_\_\_

5. atebliDTfel

\_\_\_\_\_

6. iilvc raw

\_\_\_\_\_

7. laitonna karps

\_\_\_\_\_

8. unrioj erganr

\_\_\_\_\_

9. ertorb e ele

\_\_\_\_\_

10. collnin

\_\_\_\_\_

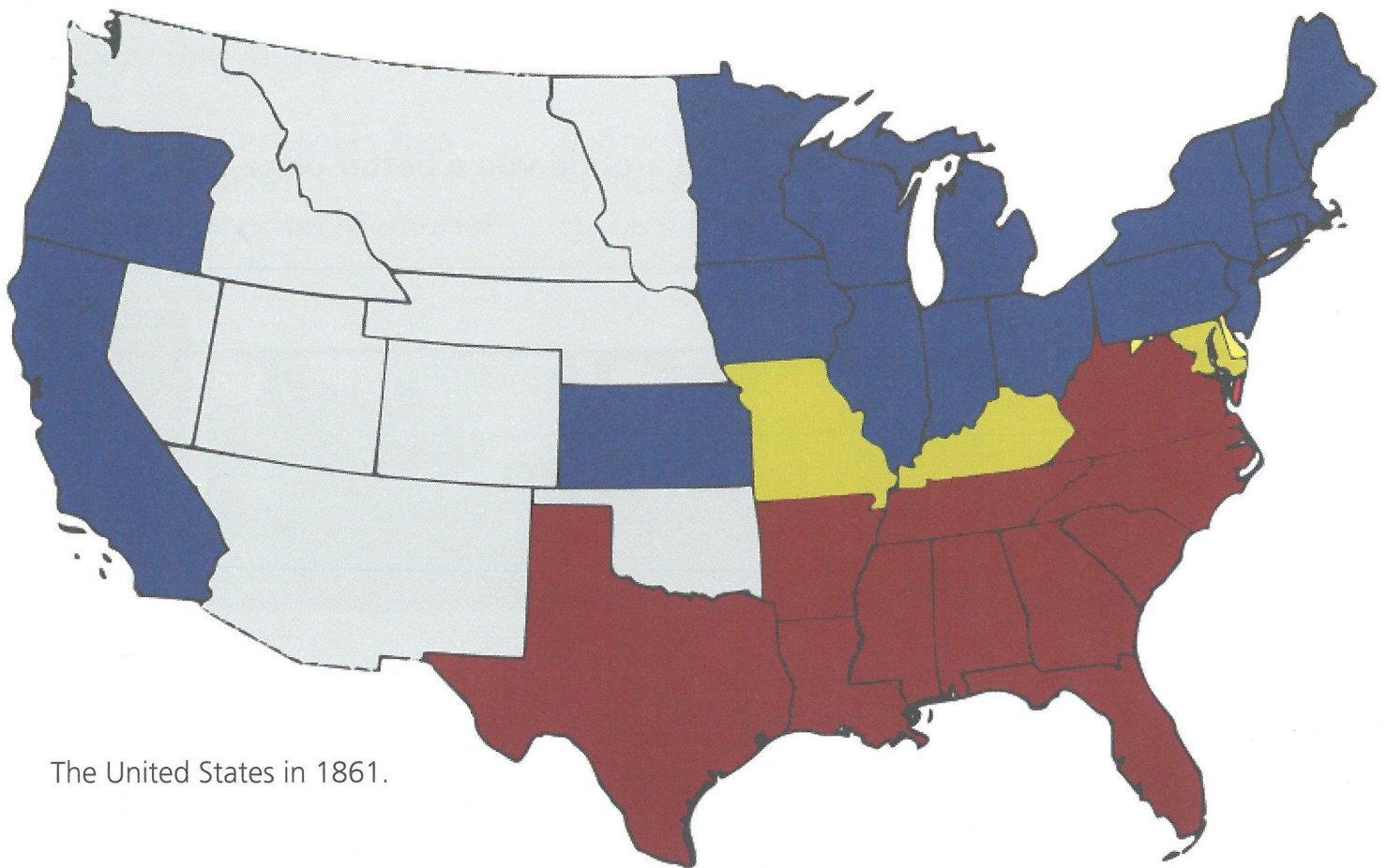
**Now, find the unscrambled words in the Word Find below!**

L	U	M	M	O	N	U	M	E	N	T	B	R	A	P	V
E	A	P	N	Z	D	I	O	N	U	W	U	E	L	N	B
V	X	I	C	I	V	I	L	W	A	R	X	G	I	I	A
R	G	P	N	B	Z	M	X	Y	F	Y	O	N	N	T	T
K	Q	A	L	N	K	T	U	A	C	D	S	A	C	T	T
Y	H	Q	W	O	E	F	Z	A	H	E	Y	R	O	X	L
I	W	E	E	L	E	T	R	E	B	O	R	R	L	O	E
X	X	Q	O	G	X	E	N	E	U	X	C	O	N	U	F
Z	W	S	S	T	D	G	D	E	S	N	T	I	L	A	I
Z	F	G	P	E	V	E	E	K	C	S	W	N	G	Z	E
H	E	V	F	N	N	L	C	K	E	I	T	U	P	S	L
C	I	N	P	Q	Y	U	I	F	E	N	U	J	H	J	D
E	O	A	A	O	M	M	W	L	R	O	V	Q	F	V	W
C	Q	V	E	S	Y	R	M	J	L	A	D	Q	S	I	O
A	O	A	K	Z	L	C	C	J	N	O	I	N	U	E	F
N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	P	A	R	K	S	T	K	S



# A House Divided

The 1800's were a difficult time in American history. An industrialized North and the agricultural South did not see eye to eye on just about every major issue. As the country grew larger, so did its problems. Constant debate centered on the expansion of slavery into western territories and issues of states' rights over the federal government. For several decades, the two sides attempted to reach a compromise that would appeal to everyone. However, as each effort failed, a peaceful and satisfying outcome became less and less likely.



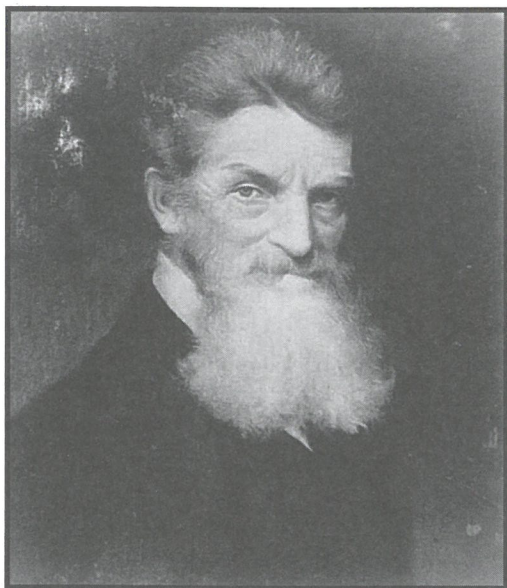
The United States in 1861.

The states that seceded from the Union are shown in **Red**. The ones that stayed in the Union are in **Blue**. Do you know what the states in **Yellow** were called?



# Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

-Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia



John Brown

When John Brown was young, he witnessed the beating of a young enslaved person. Not only did it change his life, it changed the world. His fight to end slavery brought him to Harpers Ferry, the site of the Federal Armory and Arsenal.

Brown and his followers entered Harpers Ferry on October 16, 1859. He took control of the town, captured the weapons and hoped to start a war against slavery. For his actions, Brown was put on trial and sentenced to death. He gave his life to change the world.

**What would you change to make the world around you a better place?**

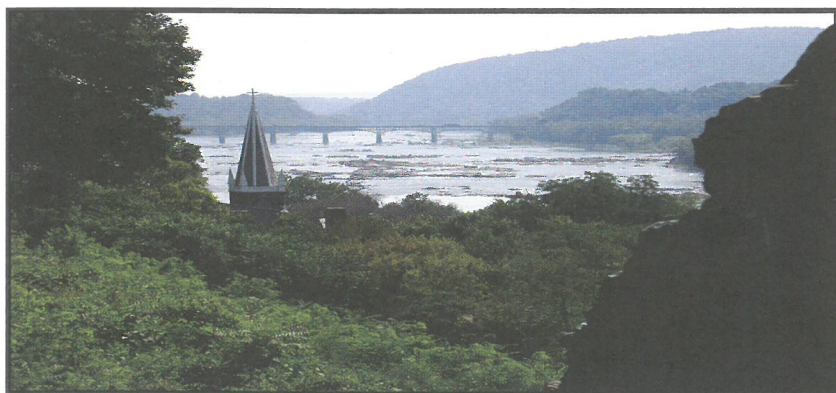
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A view of Harpers Ferry from Jefferson Rock



During the war, Harpers Ferry changed control 8 times between the Union and Confederacy.

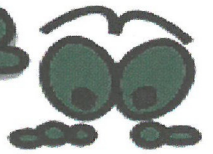


# President's Park (White House)

-District of Columbia

Abraham Lincoln moved into the White House in the spring of 1861 and was immediately presented with the task of holding our country together. The White House and President's Park provided him both a home to raise his family and an office to lead the United States of America. Can you imagine living and working in the same location?

Did you know that the statue of General Sherman is located on the spot where he reviewed the victorious Union Army in parade in May 1865?



**President's Park is filled with beautiful trees, statues, monuments and memorials. Can you find and identify 6 out of the 8 below?**

**A. National Christmas Tree**

**D. White House**

**G. Second Division Memorial**

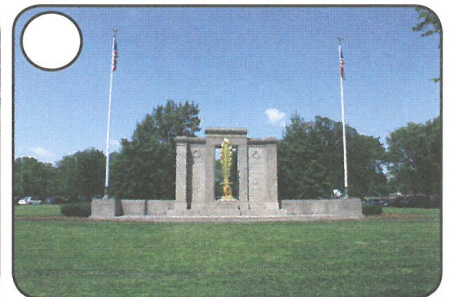
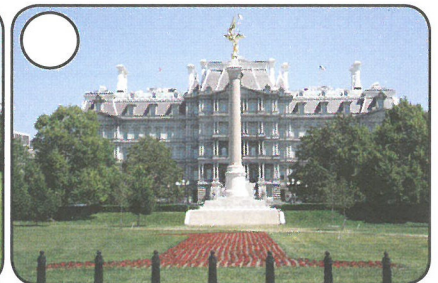
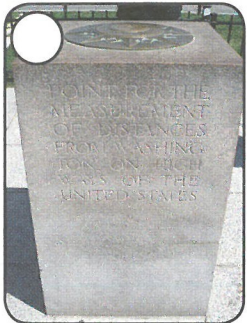
**B. Sherman Park**

**E. Jackson Statue**

**H. Zero Mile Marker**

**C. First Division Monument**

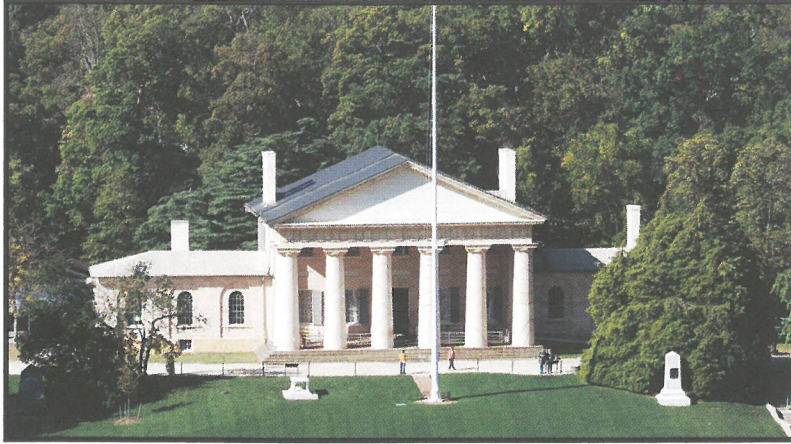
**F. Boy Scout Memorial**



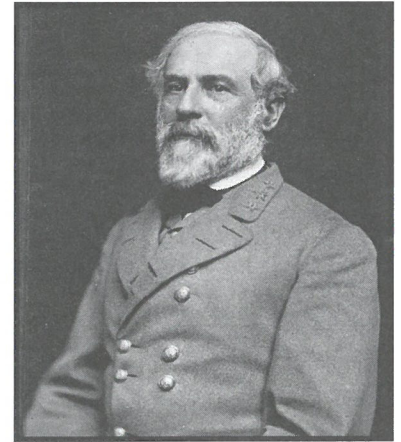


# Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial

## -Virginia



Arlington House - Present day



Robert E. Lee

The Arlington House was home to Robert E. Lee and his family for over thirty years prior to the Civil War. After learning Virginia had taken action to secede from the Union, Colonel Robert E. Lee had to decide if his loyalties lay with the state of Virginia or the nation. On April 20, 1861, Robert E. Lee brought his 32-year United States military career to an end to fight for Virginia. Two days later he would leave Arlington House on a train to Richmond. His family would follow just a few weeks later and would never return.

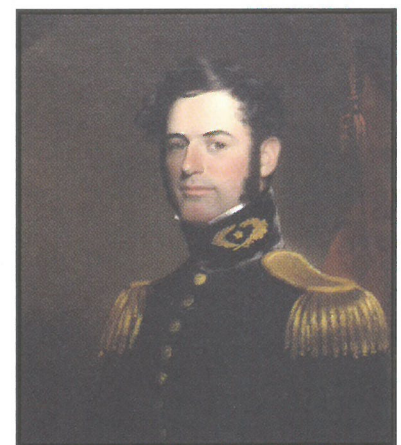
By May 1861, the United States Army crossed the Potomac and occupied the defensible ground around Washington, D.C., including the Arlington Estate. The forests were cut down, forts were erected, and the house became an army headquarters.

**Pretend the state you are from is going to secede from the Union and you are a soldier just like Robert E. Lee. Would you fight for your state or for your country? And why?**

**If you did leave and could only take 3 personal items, what would you bring?**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Lee graduated 2<sup>nd</sup> in his class from West Point in 1829... who was 1<sup>st</sup>?



Lee shortly after graduation

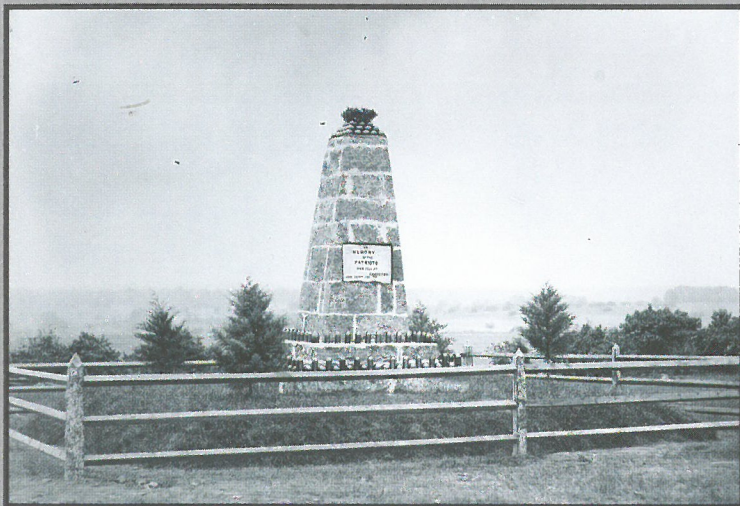


# Manassas National Battlefield Park

-Virginia

## July 1861

The First Battle of Manassas (or Bull Run) was the first major land battle of the Civil War. The two armies clashed on July 21, 1861, near a small stream named Bull Run. North and South alike expected the conflict to be brief and nearly bloodless. What the soldiers experienced, though, was a shocking day of chaos, death and destruction. By late afternoon, the Union army was in panicked retreat back to Washington. The Confederate victory ended hope for a short and easy war. Both sides now braced for a prolonged and costly struggle.



Groveton Monument shortly after dedication in 1865

Confederate General Thomas Jackson received his famous nickname "Stonewall" at the First Battle of Manassas.



Sidney King's depiction of the capture of Ricketts' battery

## August 1862

The two armies met again at Manassas one year later. The second battle of Manassas was yet another Union defeat, this one more devastating than the first, and this time opened the way for General Robert E. Lee to begin his first northern campaign.



Throughout the war, flags helped tell the two armies apart. Each group of soldiers had their own unique flag. Pretend you are about to march to Manassas for the war's first battle. Design your own personal flag to represent you and your friends.

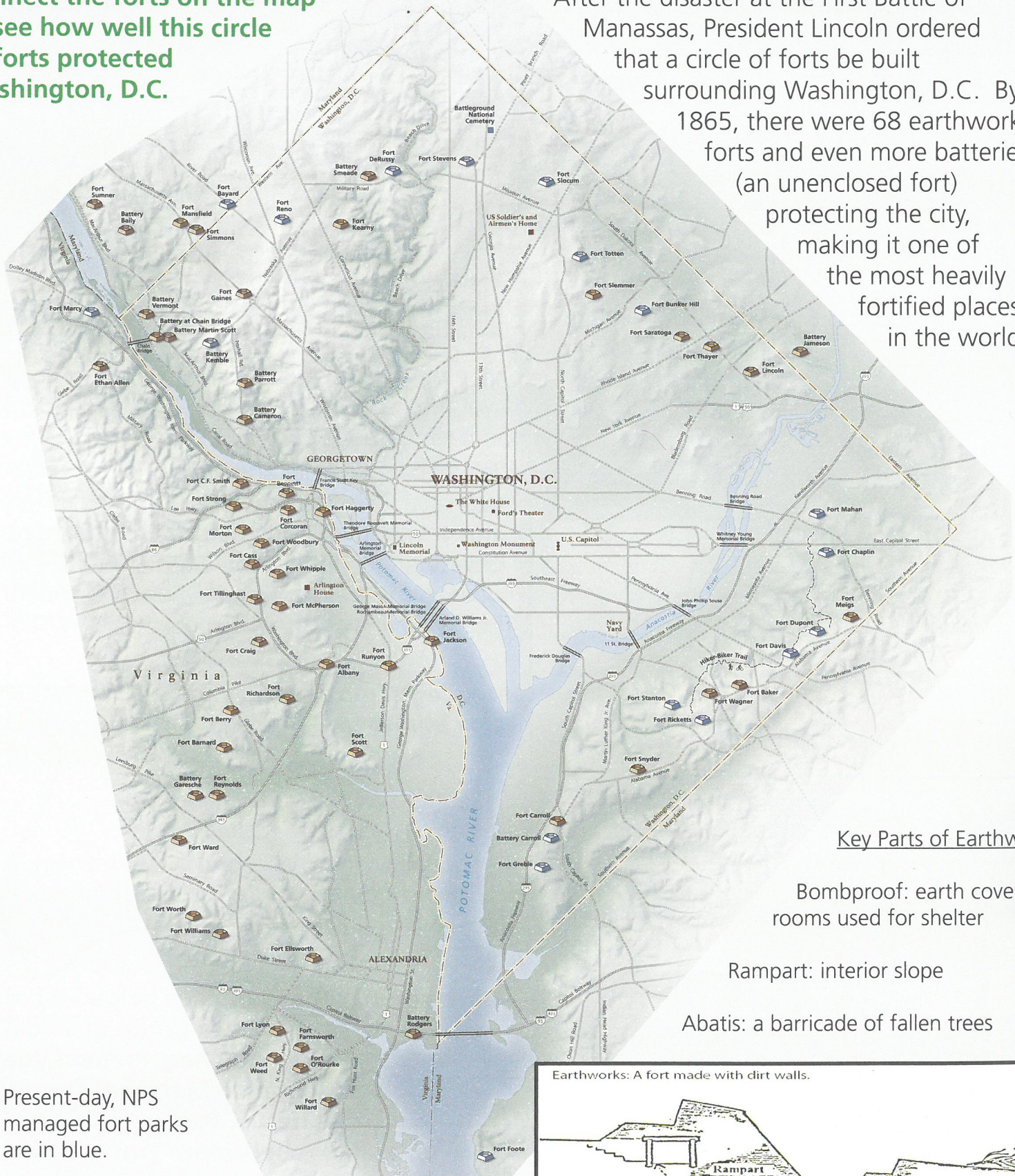


# Civil War Defenses of Washington

-District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia

Connect the forts on the map to see how well this circle of forts protected Washington, D.C.

After the disaster at the First Battle of Manassas, President Lincoln ordered that a circle of forts be built surrounding Washington, D.C. By 1865, there were 68 earthwork forts and even more batteries (an unenclosed fort) protecting the city, making it one of the most heavily fortified places in the world.



Present-day, NPS managed fort parks are in blue.

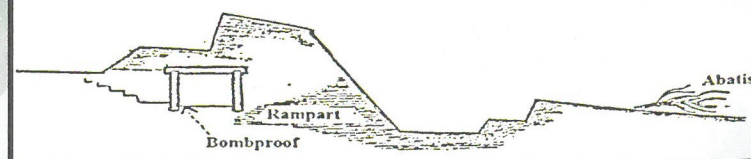
## Key Parts of Earthwork

Bombproof: earth covered rooms used for shelter

Rampart: interior slope

Abatis: a barricade of fallen trees

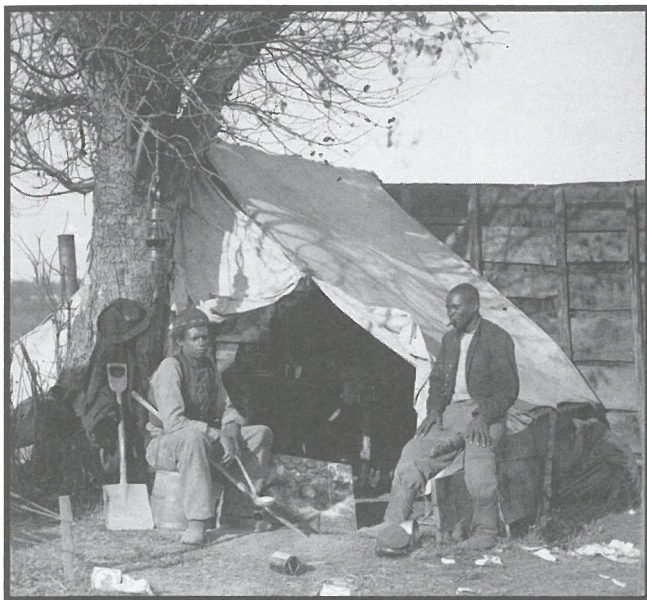
Earthworks: A fort made with dirt walls.





# Escape to Freedom

-District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia



Contraband camp in Culpeper, Virginia

Plantations surrounding Washington, D.C. were an ideal location for successful escape attempts. The capital was one of the southern most Union controlled territories with a promise of freedom for escaping African Americans. The Potomac River and other tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay were often used as passageways to the North. The Oxon Cove segment of the Underground Railroad, dubbed "Chesapeake Station," became an integral part of the anti-slavery movement.

Runaways who made it to freedom often camped close to Federal troops and their forts. After the war, these camps continued to grow into large communities and several neighborhoods that exist today are the settled areas of individuals who pursued their own freedom in the North.

**Take a walk along the Oxon Cove Park History Trail. Pay close attention to your surroundings. Jot down on the map landforms and buildings that you think were present during the 1800's. Map out a route to freedom that you would have used if you had to flee the bondages of slavery.**



During the Civil War, many enslaved individuals sought refuge and freedom behind Union lines. When men and women were caught escaping slavery, the law required their return as "property." One Union general seized this label and refused to return escaping persons as "contraband" or seized property during the time of war. The term "contraband" is a historic term used for individuals who escaped their enslavement and took refuge in the North.



# Frederick Douglass National Historic Site

-District of Columbia

Frederick Douglass was one of America's most famous champions of human rights. He was born enslaved on a Maryland plantation around 1818. When he was 20 years old, Douglass made a daring escape north to freedom.

In the North, Frederick Douglass joined with other abolitionists to end slavery. He became an activist, fighting for equal rights

for all people. Douglass used his great talents as an orator (public speaker), newspaper editor, and writer to inspire people around the world to stand up for themselves and for others.



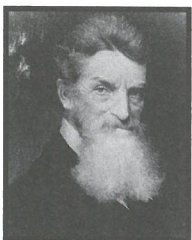
Frederick Douglass.



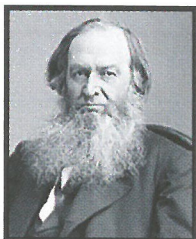
The home of Frederick Douglass,  
Cedar Hill

From 1877 until his death in 1895, he lived in a house he named Cedar Hill, in Washington, D.C. Today, the National Park Service preserves his home as a testament to Douglass's accomplishments and as a challenge to continue his mission to make the world a better place.

**Frederick Douglass worked with a number of people to end slavery.  
Draw a line to match his colleagues with their descriptions.**



John Brown



Gerrit Smith

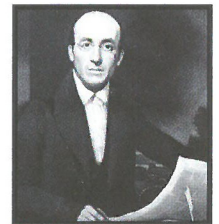
Served as the 16th President of the United States and freed enslaved African Americans from bondage.

Escaped from slavery and helped free other enslaved African Americans using the Underground Railroad.

Edited the abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*.

Led a raid on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry.

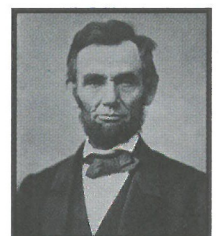
Funded Frederick Douglass's newspaper as well as other antislavery causes.



William Lloyd Garrison



Harriet Tubman



Abraham Lincoln



# Clara Barton National Historic Site

-Maryland



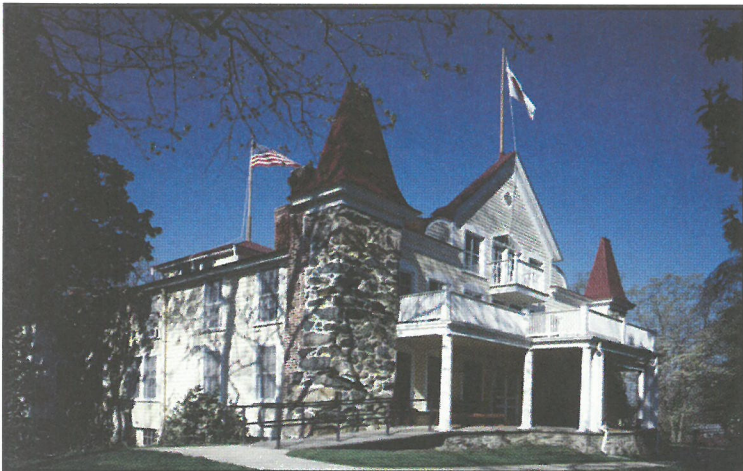
Clara Barton

Clara Barton was an extraordinary woman who dedicated her life to helping others, both on and off the fields of battle. During the Civil War, she raised money for medical supplies, traveled with army ambulances to treat the wounded and even helped locate missing Union soldiers. After the war, Barton continued her helping ways and in 1881 founded the American Red Cross, an organization that, to this day, provides aid to people all over the country in times of crisis.

Clara Barton identified and marked over 12,000 Union soldiers who died at the infamous prisoner of war camp in Andersonville, Georgia.

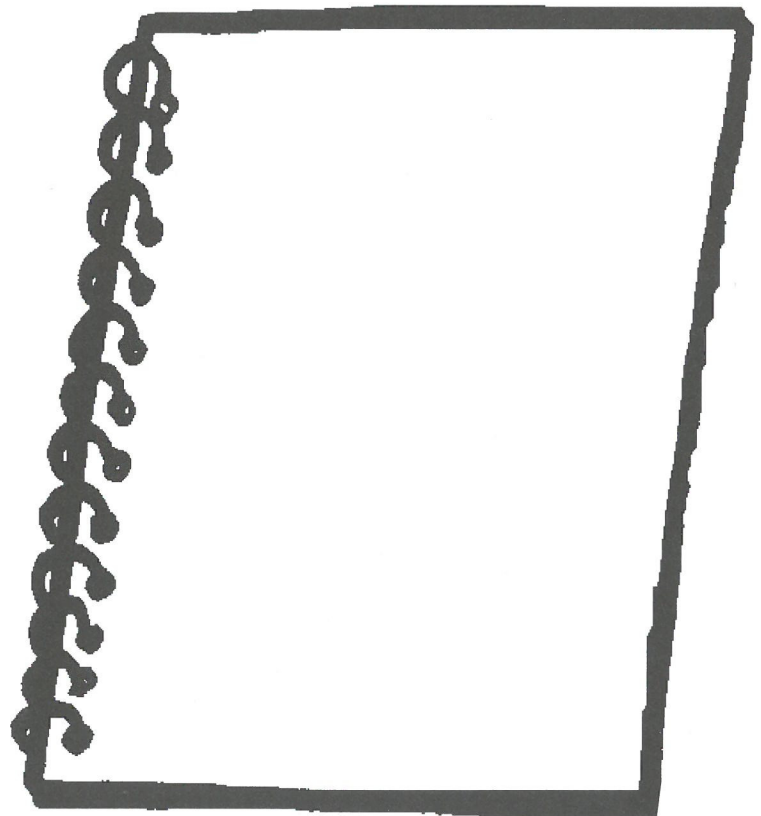


Inside the Clara Barton House



The Clara Barton House

Imagine you are growing up during the Civil War. Write to Miss Barton asking her to help find a family member you have not seen for years.

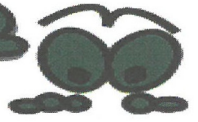




# Antietam National Battlefield

-Maryland

What is the only monument at Antietam that is dedicated to soldiers on both sides?



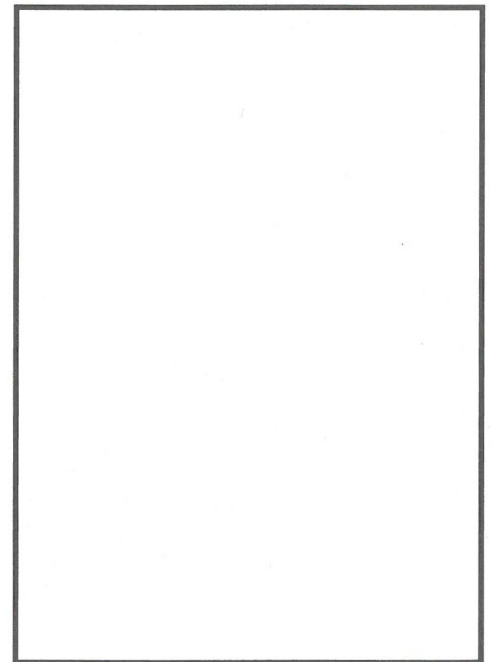
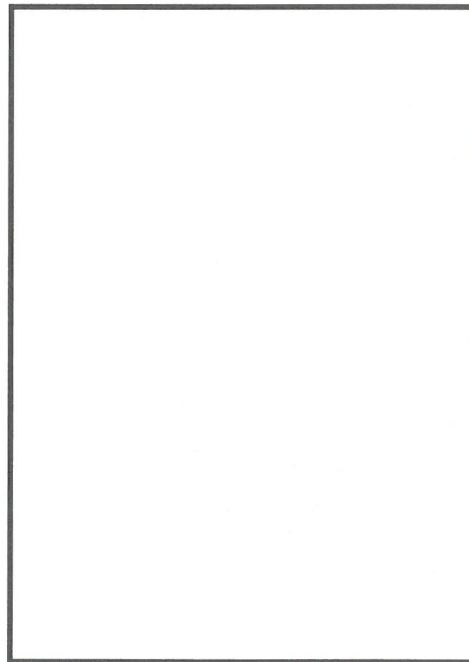
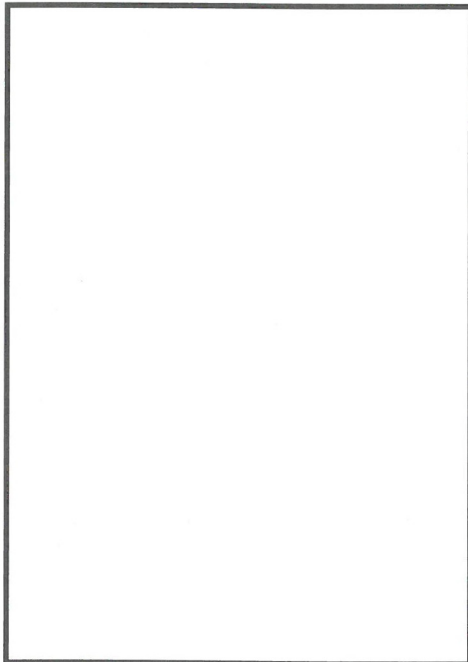
Both sides struggled to gain control of the Sunken Road



Intense fighting centered heavily around Dunker Church

In the early gray light of dawn on September 17, 1862, artillery and infantry fire began to echo across the rolling fields around Sharpsburg, Maryland. Twelve hours later, the sun finally set on the bloodiest one-day battle of the American Civil War. About 23,000 Union and Confederate soldiers had been killed, wounded or were missing. After the Battle of Antietam, General George McClellan's Union army held the battlefield and General Robert E. Lee's Confederate army marched back to Virginia. President Abraham Lincoln then issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. The Proclamation freed enslaved people held in areas that were fighting against the United States, this was a first step in abolishing slavery. Now, Union forces were fighting to reunite a divided country and this war would also be fought end slavery. After the Emancipation Proclamation, about 200,000 African American soldiers joined the U.S. armed forces.

**Use the boxes below to draw your 3 favorite monuments at Antietam National Battlefield. Remember to label your drawing with the name of the monument.**





# Monocacy National Battlefield

-Maryland



14 New Jersey Monument

The battle of Monocacy is also known as the battle that saved Washington D.C.



By the summer of 1864, the Confederate army was desperate to relieve pressure on Petersburg, Virginia. After a Union defeat at Lynchburg, Virginia, the Confederates made a push towards Washington, D.C. On July 9, General Jubal Early's Confederates ran into Union General Lew Wallace's force just outside Frederick, Maryland along the banks of the Monocacy River. After a day long battle, Union troops were in full retreat. The battle was a victory for Early and his men but it cost them time, giving Washington D.C. enough time to prepare for the upcoming attack on their untested circle of forts.



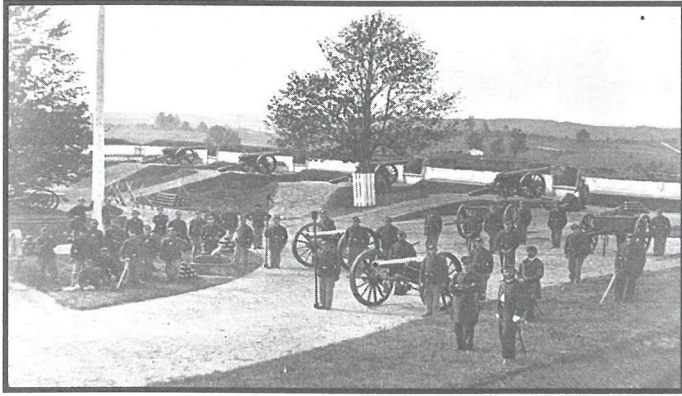
Worthington House

With help from a parent or ranger, identify and learn more about the little boy (pictured above) who witnessed the Battle of Monocacy and as an adult encouraged the establishment of a National Battlefield.



# Fort Stevens

-District of Columbia



Inside Fort Stevens during the Civil War

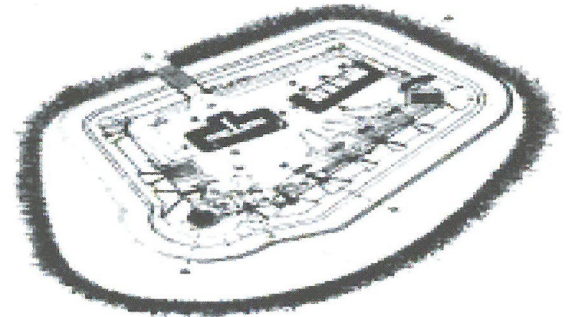
Pretend you are a soldier and your job is to get inside one of the forts surrounding Washington D.C. Find a hill near your house and run up it as fast as you can. Not such an easy task, is it?

How many times can you make it up and down before you are too tired to keep going?

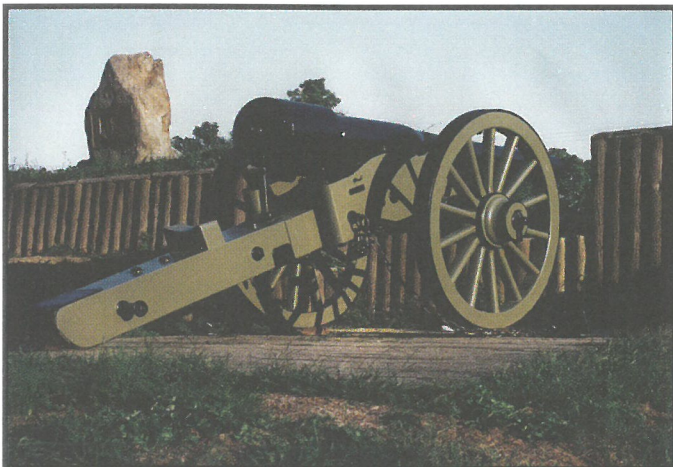
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 or more?

As General Early resumed his march towards Washington, D.C., only about 9,000 federal troops stood guard protecting the capital. Luckily, the time spent in Monocacy had given Union officers enough time to position their forces at forts most likely to be attacked. The moment everyone had been anxiously awaiting was finally here; the circle of forts protecting Washington, D.C. were going to be put to the test.

On July 11, 1864, the Confederates attacked at Fort Stevens, seeking a clear path into the heart of the Union capital. Push after push, the Union forces turned back the Confederate troops with supporting fire from nearby forts. After two days of fighting, General Early ordered his men to fall back. Lincoln's forts had proven too much for the Confederates. They would never again attempt an attack on Washington, D.C.

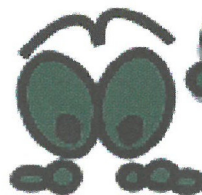


Bird's eye view of nearby Fort DeRussy



Parrott Gun on display at Fort Stevens today

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the battle, Abraham Lincoln stood atop the fort walls and came under direct fire from Confederate sharpshooters. It is the only time in history that a sitting U.S. president came under direct enemy fire during combat.



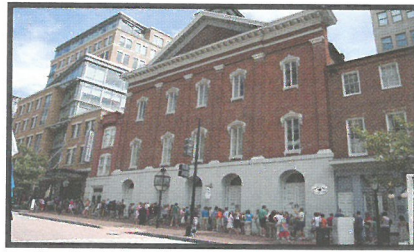


# Ford's Theatre National Historic Site

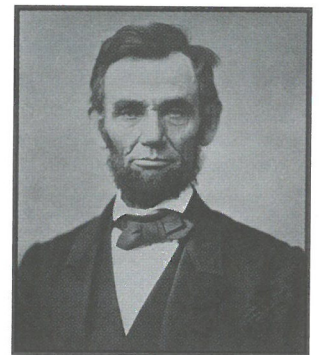
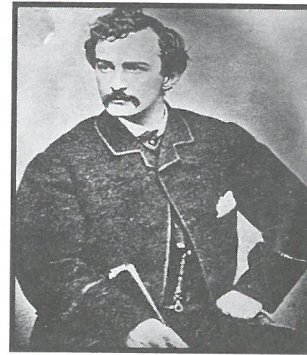
-District of Columbia



Petersen House



Above: Ford's Theatre.  
Right: John Wilkes Booth, and  
President Abraham Lincoln



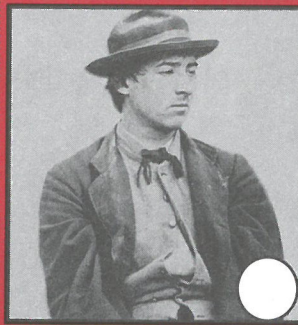
What play was  
performed at  
Ford's Theatre the  
night President Lincoln  
was shot?



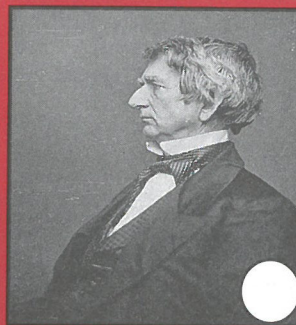
## WANTED!

You are a detective with the Washington, D.C. Police Department. After hearing all the commotion from down the street, you have learned that President Lincoln has been shot by John Wilkes Booth. It is your job to find out if he had anyone help him with the assassination plot. These are the names and photographs of six people who might be involved. Discover who is guilty and who is innocent. The entire country is counting on you, so good luck!

President Lincoln arrived at Ford's Theatre just as he had done more than a dozen times since becoming president. Tonight was special though. It was April 14, 1865, and only five days prior, Robert E. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The Civil War was on the verge of finally coming to an end. The celebration quickly turned to horror midway through the third act, when John Wilkes Booth crept into Lincoln's private box and shot the president in the back of his head. Lincoln was rushed out of the theatre and into a boarding house across the street owned by William Petersen. In this house, Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator and preserver of the Union, died the following morning.



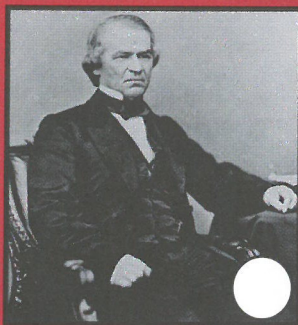
David Herold



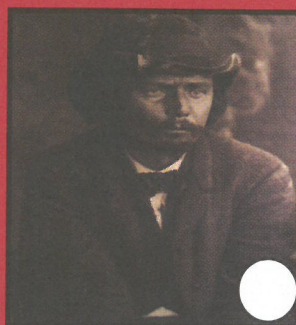
William Seward



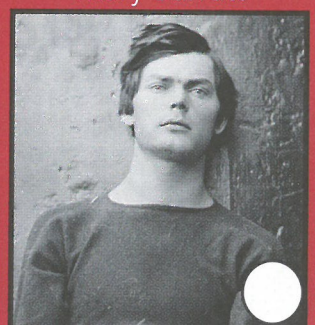
Mary Surratt



Andrew Johnson



George Azterodt



Lewis Powell



# Lincoln Memorial

-District of Columbia

***"In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."***



Lincoln's statue inside the Lincoln Memorial

As President Abraham Lincoln took office in 1861, the United States of America was falling apart. Seven states had already seceded from the Union and four more would follow shortly. Dedicated to bringing the country back together again, Lincoln never once believed the nation was lost, and after four long years of war, the 36 states were once again united.

After years in the making, the Lincoln Memorial was formally dedicated on May 30, 1922, to an approximate audience of 50,000 people.

More than a building dedicated to the 16<sup>th</sup> president, the Lincoln Memorial is a symbol of the freedom and equality he so strongly believed in and the Union he fought to preserve.

There are 36 columns surrounding the memorial, representing the 36 states at the time of Lincoln's death.

Two of Lincoln's more important speeches are displayed on the walls inside the memorial; the Gettysburg Address and his second inaugural speech.



Aerial view of the Lincoln Memorial

**Take a moment to look around in and outside the memorial. What catches your attention the most?**

**Why do you think this stood out to you more than anything else?**

Can you find the American Flag inside the Lincoln Memorial?





# Memorialization and Preservation

Taking time to learn about the past and how it has shaped the present is a very important part of what the National Park Service, park rangers and Junior Rangers do each and every day.

Memorials and monuments help draw attention to important people and events in our country's history.

Help the men and women of the National Park Service preserve this important history for another 150 years by learning about, exploring and protecting each site you visit.



African American Civil War Memorial

The African American Civil War Memorial commemorates the service of more than 200,000 African American soldiers who served in the Union Army and Navy, many of whom gave their lives for their freedom and equality in America.

**If you had to design your own memorial, what would it look like? Use the space to the left to draw your very own memorial!**



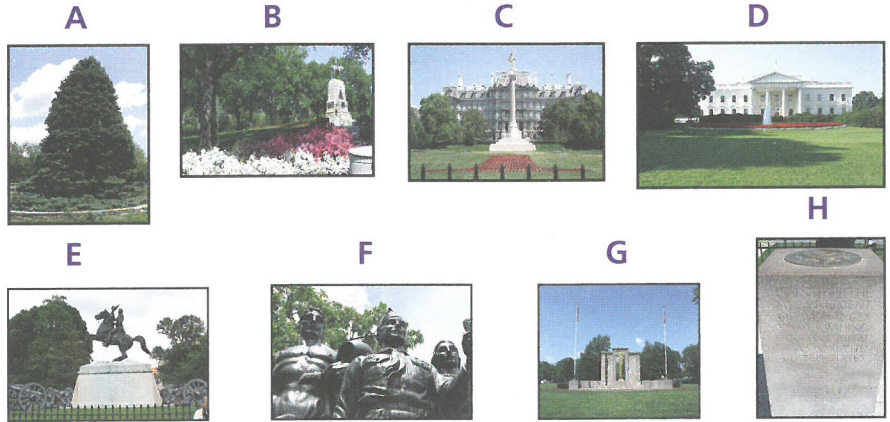


# Helpful Hints and Answer Key

## Word Scramble Search (page 6)

1. Sesquicentennial
2. Union
3. Confederacy
4. Monument
5. Battlefield
6. Civil War
7. National Parks
8. Junior Ranger
9. Robert E. Lee
10. Lincoln

## President's Park (page 9)



Word Find (page 6)

L	U	M	M	O	N	U	M	E	N	T	B	R	A	P	V
E	A	P	N	Z	D	I	O	N	U	W	U	E	L	N	B
V	X	I	C	I	V	I	L	W	A	R	X	G	I	I	A
R	G	P	N	B	Z	M	X	Y	F	Y	O	N	N	T	T
K	Q	A	L	N	K	T	U	A	C	D	S	A	C	T	T
Y	H	Q	W	O	E	F	Z	A	H	E	Y	R	O	X	L
I	W	E	E	L	E	T	R	E	B	O	R	R	L	O	E
X	X	Q	O	G	X	E	N	E	U	X	C	O	N	U	F
Z	W	S	S	T	D	G	D	E	S	N	T	I	L	A	I
Z	F	G	P	E	V	E	E	K	C	S	W	N	G	Z	E
H	E	V	F	N	N	L	C	K	E	I	T	U	P	S	L
C	I	N	P	Q	Y	U	I	F	E	N	U	J	H	J	D
E	O	A	A	O	M	M	W	L	R	O	V	Q	F	V	W
C	Q	V	E	S	Y	R	M	J	L	A	D	Q	S	I	O
A	O	A	K	Z	L	C	C	J	N	O	I	N	U	E	F
N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	P	A	R	K	S	T	K	S

## A House Divided (page 9)

- The yellow states are border states. These were slave states that decided not to officially secede from the Union.

## Arlington House (page 12)

- Charles Mason

## Ford's Theatre (page 21)

David Herold - Guilty: William Seward  
- Innocent (Secretary of State):

## Ford's Theatre Trivia Question (page 21)

- Our American Cousin

## Frederick Douglass NHS (page 16)

**Brown-** Led a raid on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry.

**Garrison-** Edited the abolitionist newspaper The Liberator. **Smith-** Funded Frederick Douglass's newspaper as well as other antislavery causes.

**Tubman-** Escaped from slavery and helped free others using the Underground Railroad.

**Lincoln-** Served as the 16th President of the United States and freed enslaved African-Americans from bondage.

Mary Surratt - Guilty: Andrew Johnson

- Innocent (Vice President): George

Azterodt - Guilty: Lewis Powell - Guilty





# Interested in visiting or learning more?

Explore more Junior Ranger programs at your National Parks!

## Antietam National Battlefield

P.O. Box 158  
Sharpsburg, MD 21782  
Visitor Center: 301-432-5124

## Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial

George Washington Memorial Parkway  
c/o Turkey Run Park  
McLean, VA 22101  
Visitor Information: 703-235-1530

## Civil War Defenses of Washington

3545 Williamsburg Lane N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Phone: 202-895-6226

## Clara Barton National Historic Site

5801 Oxford Road  
Glen Echo, MD 20812  
Phone: 301-320-1410

## Frederick Douglass National Historic Site

1411 W Street S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20020  
General Info: 202-426-5961

## Ford's Theatre National Historic Site

511 10th Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
General Info: 202-426-6924  
Daily Schedule: 202-347-4833

## Fort Stevens

Rock Creek Park  
3545 Williamsburg Lane N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20015  
Visitor Information: 202-895-6070

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

P.O. Box 65  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425  
Visitor Center: 304-535-6029

## Lincoln Memorial

National Mall and Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20024  
Visitor Information: 202-426-6841

## Manassas National Battlefield Park

12521 Lee Highway  
Manassas, VA 20109  
Visitor Center: 703-361-1339

## Monocacy National Battlefield

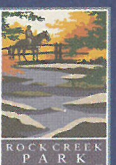
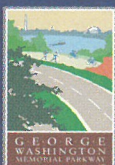
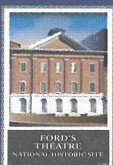
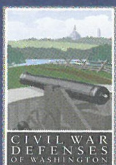
4801 Urbana Pike  
Frederick, MD 21704  
Visitor Information: 301-662-3515

## Oxon Cove Park

National Capital Parks-East  
1900 Anacostia Drive, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20020  
Visitor Information: 301-839-1176

## President's Park (White House)

1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20242  
Visitor Information: 202-208-1631





This booklet is designed for children ages 8 and above.



## The Notes of Junior Ranger

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# Certificate of Completion



This certifies that

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

has completed all requirements to  
become a National Capital Region  
Civil War Junior Ranger.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Ranger or Adult

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date





